

Selecting the bride

1. God (Elohim) chose His bride in the seed of Avram
 - Sheduhim – I choose you.
2. He gave Avram the stipulations of covenant:
 - What would God would do for Avram – land, many descendance like the sand in the see...
 - He told Avram what had to do in return – walk before me and be perfect
3. God gave Avram a mattan (gift) - a son in his old age
4. The “bride “was too young to consume, hasn’t reach maturity
5. When the bride was “mature enough”, When the nation of Israel was born, God reaffirmed that He had chosen them not because if their righteousness, but because of the promises He made to their fathers
6. He reaffirmed what the stipulations of the covenant would be of both bride and Groom. He gave the Tora and if we obey the Tora He will bless us
7. Israel went to a place that God prepared for them – the promised land.
8. But the bride was not faithful -

Jeremiah 2:1-7, 20 Using husband and wife analogy of spiritual adultery

Jeremiah 3:6-9, 20

Numbers 5:23-27 If she haven’t committed adultery she will be fine.

This is the cup that rightfully belongs to us, but Jesus deinked. Matthew 26:39 He took it so we don’t have to

Romans 7:1-6 Both parties that were on the marriage contract have died. Messiah died verse releasing the women from the low of marriage.

The groom died , thus releasing the woman.

However, Yeshua , as our High Priest, is forbidden from marrying a whore.

Leviticus 21:9-10, 13-14

If you are in spiritual adultery you will be thrown in a fire.

Yeshua has to merrie spiritual virgin.

Therefore, the harlot (us) must die as well, that she may be raised a spiritual maiden. 2 Corinthians 11:2

So, both parties on the contract have died.

The wedding is back on:

I. The Shiddukhin was the match-making stage. Where the formal proposal occurred.

How was the formal proposal accepted? There was a meal where the groom and his father would come to the brides' house and they would knock on the door. If the door was open, she accepts it.

Revelation 3:20 Covenantal talk – will you accept my proposal?

II. Erusin – the betrothal stage.

Once the proposal has been accepted, the terms of marriage can be set into a place.

What are the terms and conditions of our marriage with God are? To obey the Tora.

It was common that there were 3 copies of the ketubah (the marriage contract).

- One for the parents of the bride
- One for the married couple
- And a sealed copy for the judicial court.

In the same way there are 3 copies of the Tora:

- Here on earth – The Ark of the Covenant
- Up in heaven – in the heavenly sanctuary
- Where is the third copy? In our hearts. Jeremiah 31:31-33

The Ketubah (contract) also contained what the bride and groom's obligations to one another.

What would the groom promise his bride? Revelation 2:7,11,17,26-28 and 3:5,12 who's allowed in the tabernacle? You will be stoned in the past. But now it's sign of intimacy and privilege.

How would the bride (we) serve as a helpmeet? What he requires from us? John 14:15,23-24

Revelation 5:1-5 This is the third copy of ketubah (the marriage contract). Who was allowed to open this copy? The Judge. The Ketubah has 7 signatures / seals on wax on it. The groom and his father, the bride and her father, the 2 witnesses and the Rabbi or the judge that oversees the ceremony.

Part of the ketubah stipulate the bride price. What was the price for us? 1Peter 1:17-19 we are paid for.

Prior the public betrothal ceremony, the bride and the groom would undergo mikveh (emotion)

Matthew 3:16 We must immerse and clean ourselves in the living waters of the Word. Baptism

Matthew 3:11-12 Fire in scripture is trials

Isaiah 48:10 The bride will also be immersed with trials, as our Messiah was.

Heart circumcision Psalm 66:10 How you purify silver? Heat it and all imperfections (slag) comes to the top and get blown and cleans it until you see your reflection. So, when you ready, Messiah should look at you and see himself.

Proverbs 17:3 Your heart goes true refinery

Not only will the bride wear white garments, she will have a pure heart.

III. Betrothal ceremony

The cup of wine would be shared by the bride and the groom. Luke 22:20

The groom would give the mattan (gift) to his bride, to signify his love for her, and to let her know he was coming back for her. After he is gone to prepare place for her in his father's house.

Ephesians 4:7-8, 11-16

1 Corinthians 12:4-6 Messiah has given His bride gifts that will help her mature into a perfect bride.

Once betrothed, the bride and groom were legally married. Accepted and committed covenant.

The groom go back to this father's house to prepare a place for the bride. Where is Jesus now?

John 14:2-3 Bridal talk

Hosea 2:19-20

During the betrothal stage, the bride would sanctify herself to her Husband - "kiddushin"

She would learn all about her husband, and how to be a wife and helpmeet. How do we learn about J?

From the Bible, prophets, teachers, discipleships and the Holy spirit.

She would have to prepare her wedding garments (dress).

During this time, they would not see each other, but would send messages to each other through the friend of the groom. John 14:15-16 and 15:26 and 16:13-14 The Holy Spirit will guide us in the covenant.

IV. The Moedim

The ceremonies of the ancient Hebrew wedding model can be divided into 2 parts.

- Erusin - the betrothal
- Nissuin - the marriage

The Moedin can be divided into 2 parts too.

- The Spring Moedin - first coming of Messiah
- The Fall Moedin - second coming yet to occur

The Moedin detail Gods plan for redemption.

Both of our Messiah's comings are linked to both the Moedin and ancient Hebrew wedding model.

Erusin - Betrothal	Nissuin - Wedding
Spring Moedin	Fall Moedin
1 st coming	2 nd coming

The holidays that are passed

Passover	Messiah died on Passover
Unleavened bread	Barred on unleavened bread, day one
Day of the first fruit	Rosied on First fruits
Shavuot - the wheat harvest	The spirit was poured out, the day of Pentecostal

Holidays that are to come

The day of Trumpets	
Yom Kippur	
Sukkot	

Matthew 26:26-28 the betrothal meal sealed with bread and wine

Matthew 26:29 next cup is marriage cup

1. Passover - Blood / wine Deuteronomy 32:14 "...and you drink wine, the blood of the grapes."

The blood gave protection to the Israelites - been set-apart. Exodus 6:7

Unleavened bread to be eaten with meal on Passover

Eating of the meal itself is the sealing of a covenant.

There are 4 cups during Passover ceremony. For the 4 times God told “I will..”
Exodus 6:6-7

- The first cup of sanctification
- The second cup for judgment / deliverance
- The third cup of redemption
- The forth cup for praise and restoration

In the ancient Hebrew wedding there are 3 cups of wine been drunk:

- At the acceptance of the formal proposal when the groom knock on the door and the bride open
- The erusin / The Betrothal cup, when they promise to each other and the groom leaves for an year
- The nissuin / And at the wedding they share a cup of wine to finalize the vaults. In modern days they smash the glass of marriage, so no one else can drink from them

There is a missing cup?

Which Passover cup correspond to which marriage cup?

The cup of Sanctification	The acceptance of the proposal. Set apart for you.
The cup of Judgment	??? missing
The cup of redemption	The Erusin – The bride price was paid. Redeemed by the blood of Messiah. Bought for a price, you are not your own anymore.
The cup of praise	The nissuin – The wedding calls for joy.

The cup missing from the ancient Hebrew wedding ceremony is the cup of judgment. Why?

Matthew 26:39

The cup of judgment was poured out on the Egyptians and it was salvation for Israelites.

We have all come from spiritual adultery and “Egypt”. We were adultery bride and we deserved the judgment. The cup that Messiah drunk. Ephesians 2:1-7

God / Elohim will only exalt a humble bride.

2. Unleavened bread

Unleavened bread to be eaten all week

The clearing of leaven from one’s house

Leaven = hypocrisy, spiritual adultery

A type of kiddushin – setting ourselves apart unto our Bridegroom

3. The day of first fruit

Declaring and dedicating the first fruits as offering

The day that the bride is accepted by the groom. The day they say I DO. Leviticus 23:11

Just as a groom would “dress for the occasion,” so Jesus rose from the dead in glory and esteem.

The betrothal ceremony was a small foretaste of the wedding ceremony that was yet to come.

4. Shavuot – The wheat harvest

The day that the ketubah was spoken and “signed”. Given on mount Sinai.

The day the Ruach was given, to help us write the ketubah on our hearts. The conditions on our marriage.

The day the Groom gave gifts to His bride true the Spirit, as a pledge that he would return for her.

This was Spring moedim that is passed. The Fall moedim is coming.

5. The day of Trumpets

The day of shouting and shofars being blown. Big noise

The day that “no man knows the day or hour.” Watch for the moon, day one of the month. It was 2 days window. Look for the signs and know that the time is near.

This is what the groom would reply if people ask him when the wedding day is? Only my father knows.

The groom would get his bride when his father tells him he was ready. Matthew 24:36

Then the groom come for his bride, there was a great procession of joy, jubilation and shofar blasts.

The bride would see the light of the procession in the night and have to go out and meet the groom.

The word “nissuin” means “to take,” or lift up. 1 Thessalonians 4:15-17

It was customary for the groom’s witnesses to head up the procession and announce his coming.

Matthew 3:1-3 and Revelation 11:3 They tell people – repent because the Kingdom is near. Last chance.

6. Yom Kippur – the Holiest day of the year for fast, repentance, confession and prayers

The spilling of blood

The day of judgment – the books and your faith were sealed. No more repentance.

This speaks of the consummation between bride and Groom. Prove of virginity – blood.

This will be the day when the Groom will find out if His bride was virgin or not.
2Corinthians 11:2

Its on Yom Kippur that the bride will be pure without spot or blemish.

After the consummation occurred, the bride would come out with the proofs of virginity and rejoice.

Thus, the wedding feast could begin. 7 days of feast (party).

7. Sukkot – commemorates the years that the Jews spent in the desert on their way to the Promised land – wave a palm branches. Revelation 7:9-15 , Ruth 3:8, Revelation 19:6-9, Isaiah 25:6-9

The Moedim

Passover	Messiah died	Wine of covenantal meal
Unlevent bread	Messiah buried	Bread of covenantal meal
Furst fruit	Messiah risen	Consecration and acceptance of the bride
Shavuit	Spirit poured out	Giving of the mattan - gifts
Yom Teruah	Jesus returns	Groom takes his bride and lift her up
Yom Kippur	Judgment day	Consummation the bride will be found vergine
Sukkot	Wedding feast	7 days wedding party
Sh'mini Atzaret	8 th day. Day 1 of Millenium	Life as Husband and wife begins

8. Sh'mini Atzaret – the day after Skkot Isaiah 61:1-11, 62:1-5

Rejoicing because you've been forgiven and found spiritually virgin.

Once the great wedding feast of the Lamb has taken place, the Millennium will begin.

The King will rule from Zion with his bride Revelation 2 :26-27

You can see Gods wedding covenant in the feasts.

Passover is approaching. On the last supper when you drink from the cup of wine, I want you to realize that you are drinking the cup of betrothal, the promising cup. And you are looking forward for the day when you will drink it again in the Kingdom when you are found Spiritual virgin. Amen